

The Weekly Democrat.

Published Every Saturday by
The Democrat Printing Co.
114 THEMIS STREET.

Entered at the Post Office at Cape Girardeau,
Mo., as second-class matter.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1896

REPUBLICAN TICKET

For President,
WILLIAM MCKINLEY.
For Vice President,
GARRET A. DOBART.
For Governor,
ROBERT E. LEWIS.
For Lieutenant Governor,
A. C. PETTJOHN.
For Supreme Judge,
RUDOLPH HIRZEL.
For
R. R. and Warehouse Commissioner,
GEORGE M. STILLE.
For Secretary of State,
WM. P. FREEMAN.
For Auditor,
JOHN G. BISHOP.
For State Treasurer,
JOSEPH F. GMEICH.
For Attorney General,
JOHN KENNISH.
For Electors at Large,
B. B. UPTON and JOHN B. HALE.
For Judge St. Louis Court of Appeals,
R. E. ROMBAUER.
For
Judge Kansas City Court of Appeals,
JAMES BOTTSFORD.
For Congress,
JOHN A. SNIDER.
For State Senator,
THOMAS R. GREENE.
For Representative,
JOHN J. SAWYER.
For Common Pleas Judge,
ALEXANDER ROSS.
For Sheriff,
BERNHARD GÖCKEL.
For Treasurer,
AUGUST UDE.
For Collector,
EDWARD W. FLENTGE.
For Prosecuting Attorney,
EDWARD D. HAYS.
For Assessor,
J. FRANK CALDWELL.
For Surveyor,
JOHN E. COTNER.
For County Judge—District No. 2,
F. B. MEYER.
For County Judge—District No. 1,
FREDERICK HAHN.
For Public Administrator,
JULIUS E. UMBECK.
For Coroner,
DR. BRASE.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

FOR SHERIFF.
We are authorized to announce
F. A. KAGE.
As an independent candidate for the
office of Sheriff of Cape Girardeau
county.
The candidates are hustling.
A vote for Ben Gockel will be a vote
for the right man for Sheriff.
The fires of patriotism burn brightly
in the Union generals' train.
Even Mr. Bryan's father, it is claimed,
is an advocate of the gold standard.
A three cornered fight for Sheriff in
this county gives Ben Gockel a walk
over.
The Republican candidates for office
in this county are out seeing the people.
Some of the ablest Republican speakers
in the country will speak in this
State next week.
There will be eight tickets on the
ballot in this county. The ballot will
be as big as a horse blanket.
F. A. Kage has the support of one
Democratic paper in the county. Mr.
Kage will get some Democratic votes.
The Prohibitionists have some good
men on their ticket in this county.
Of course they have no show of election.
The official ballot this year will be
as big as a horse blanket, and the man
who undertakes to scratch this year is
liable to lose his vote.
The Democrats should get another
speaker or two here like their man
Crow. Such speakers make Republi-
can votes wherever they go.
There is a world of fun in politics
for the man who is not a candidate
for office. The candidate does not
have so much fun.
The Prohibitionists of this county
have endorsed T. D. Hines for Prosec-
uting Attorney. They should have
also endorsed F. A. Kage for Sheriff.

As McKinley's chances of election
become more certain the price of wheat
advances. This is a great county
when in the hands of the R-republican
party.

Wheat has recently advanced and
silver fallen in price. Mr. Bryan is a
little slow in embracing an opportunity
to charge another plutocratic con-
spiracy.

The girl students of Monnett hall,
Ohio Wesleyan university, have organ-
ized a McKinley club and are working
for the election of the Republican
nominee.

Up to date Mr. Bryan has not made
claim that wheat has advanced be-
cause he is a candidate for the presi-
dency but the assertion is due any
moment.

After canvassing the situation, Hon.
Joseph H. Manly predicts that the
next senate, to be organized March 4,
will have a Republican majority of
two, and possibly six.

The Democrats of this county are
no longer themselves. They have
mixed with the Populists and they are
now half-breeds. Patriotic Americans
never vote for half-breeds.

The Democrats and Populists held a
secret meeting in the Grand Jury room
in the Jackson court house Monday
behind locked doors. Now look out
for some political rascality.

The DEMOCRAT is for the Republican
ticket, not because it is particularly in
love with all the candidates but because
the Republican candidates are on the
right side of the political issue.

The sound money Democratic aspira-
tions for the Cape Girardeau Post-of-
fice will not send in their applications
till after the 30 of November. Then
if McKinley is elected they will not ap-
ply.

Republican candidates who have
been over this county this week report
that the outlook is good for a com-
plete victory. They say the Republi-
can county ticket will be elected by a
safe vote.

Colonel W. A. Taylor has been
heard from at last. He has wired the
New York World that Ohio is doubt-
ful. The colonel probably means that
the doubt is concerning McKinley's
plurality—whether it will be one or two
hundred thousand.

Voters should look over their bal-
lots carefully this year. In this
county they will find the names of
some candidates on two tickets. These
men are hungry for office and they
are playing two hands on the unsus-
pecting voters. Watch them.

John Jenkins is a clever gentleman
but well the Democrats are not go-
ing to treat him fairly. They are go-
ing off with that political Moses who
will never be able to lead them out of
the wilderness.

John Jenkins was at the Fair last
week electioneering. John is a good
fellow but the Democrats are not sup-
porting him as they should. There
are too many Democrats hanging to
F. A. Kage's coat tail this year for a
Democratic candidate to be in it.

On the Populist ticket in this county
the voter will find the name of E. Syl-
vester Miller for Representative and
on the Democratic ticket they will find
the name of E. S. Miller for the same
office. Voters should be careful or
they will make a mistake in voting for
this office. So far as we know the
Millers are both good men.

Candidate Bryan once upon a time
said he would "carry every state in
the Union." It now looks as if he
might be a prophet whose words are
true. He did not say for whom he
would carry the states at the present
vote making pace the states will soon
be in line for the free silverite's op-
ponent.

The Prohibitionists will vote for
Dick Hines because he is opposed to
drinking unless some other fellow
does the paying and they will vote
for F. A. Kage because he never
drinks anything stronger than coffee.
Mr. Hines is a good man and so is
Mr. Kage. Mr. Hines is a Democrat
—Mr. Kage is a man of the world with
politics left out.

Henry Ward Beecher in his Thank-
sgiving sermon in 1877, in the midst of
flat money and unlimited currency
agitation of that year gave voice to
the following sentiment which is very
pertinent to the present campaign:
"Whenever in any nation there is
such an attempt to tamper with stand-
ards that the moral sense of man is
bewildered and liberty is given to un-
principled men at large to cheat and
to be unfaithful to obligations, to re-
fuse the payment of honest debts, to
tamper with established standards
tamper with the very marrow of vi-
tality of public faith."

Well posted Democrats now admit
that Bryan is a coner.

Compare the Republican ticket with
the Democratic-Populist ticket from
beginning to end and judge which is
the more worthy of support. The
former contains men who are well
known and deserving of the places for
which they are named. There is no
reason why they should not have them.

In writing on the money question
President Elliot, of Harvard, says that
what most astonishes him is that those
states that want capital the most, where
money could be utilized to the advan-
tage of those states and of the capital-
ists, are the ones mostly disposed to
favor a depreciated currency.

"The enemy's country has come to
be a large section than was meant by
Mr. Bryan, when he gave utterance to
that phrase. The indications are that
the free silver standard bearer will
soon have to look with a scrutinizing
eye to find a place that is not in "the
enemy's country."

SILVER IN A NUTSHELL.

Free Coinage of Bricks Would Not Raise
Their Price.

Did you ever stop to think what would
be the result if the government should
by legislation determine that ordinary
building bricks two by four by eight
inches in size should be legal tender in
any amount for one dollar each and
should arrange to have them so stamped
in any quantity free of cost to the per-
sons presenting them?

Under such circumstances the price
of building bricks would at once ad-
vance to \$1,000 a thousand, for if they
could be "coined" without cost the
bricks "uncoined" would be worth just
as much as the "coined" bricks—one
dollar each. But did it ever occur to
you that it would not be an advance in
the value of the bricks, but a decrease
in the value of the dollars, which would
thus establish a new "parity" between
money and property; that under such
a system \$1,000 would be worth only
1,000 bricks; that that 1,000 bricks
would exchange for no more commodi-
ties or labor than it does to-day, and
consequently that \$1,000 would mean
no more to us than 1,000 bricks do now?

In other words, our government can
determine by legislation what com-
modity and what amount of that com-
modity one dollar shall be, but it must
leave it to the laws of comparative sup-
ply and demand, cost of production,
etc., to determine what the value of that
commodity shall be. It may declare
that a brick shall be a dollar, in which
case one dollar will be worth whatever
a brick will exchange for. It may de-
clare that 25.8 grains of gold shall be a
dollar, in which case one dollar will be
worth whatever 25.8 grains of gold will
exchange for, or it may declare that
412½ grains of silver shall be a dollar,
in which case one dollar will be worth
only what 412½ grains of silver will ex-
change for, the same to-day as 50.3 cents
in gold, or, "giving the debtor the op-
tion" as to what dollar he shall use
with which to pay his debts, it may de-
clare that each of these three shall be a
dollar, in which case one dollar will be
worth just as much as the least valuable
of the three, which under present con-
ditions would be the brick.—L. Carroll
Root.

Easy Lessons About Money.
At first all money was weighed in
scales. The first money trade told in the
Bible was in silver, "And Abraham
weighed to Ephron 400 shekels of silver,
current money with the merchant." A
shekel was half an ounce.

It was not easy to carry round a pair
of scales and weigh out metal each
time there was a trade. So coins were
made.

A shekel or some weight of silver or
of gold was weighed out, melted to-
gether and stamped with a die showing
its weight. Now money could be
counted instead of weighed out. This
made trading much easier.

Anything that makes trading easier
better trade.

Silver was first in general use for
coins. But as people became better off
and had larger trades to make silver
was too weighty. So gold came into use.

As nations have become better off
they have come to use gold more than
silver. The great trading nations now
use the gold standard and only the
poorer nations the silver standard for
their money systems.—N. Y. World.

Why Does Not Mr. Bryan Answer?
Mr. Bryan tells the farmers that free
coinage of silver will give them cheap
dollars with which to pay their debts.

Mr. Bryan tells city workmen that
free coinage of silver will raise the
metal to \$1.29 per ounce, bringing the
silver dollar to par with the gold dol-
lar, thus giving city workmen an-
other dollar as good as the present one
with which to buy the farmers' prod-
ucts.

That is to say, to the farmer the
Bryan silver dollar is to be a cheap dol-
lar to pay debts with. To city labor
the Bryan dollar is to be a dollar of
high purchasing power to buy with.

Free coinage of silver cannot produce
these two dollars. It can produce only
one of the two. Why do not would-be
supporters of Mr. Bryan ask him which
dollar he really means? Both the far-
mer, who wants to pay debts, and the
workingman, who must buy farm prod-
ucts, are interested in having this ques-
tion answered.—Chicago Times-Her-
ald.

Sam Jones Makes It Clear.

"Suppose," says Rev. Sam Jones, of
Georgia, "the government owned all the
grist mills in this country and congress
should enact a law that all corn should
be ground by the government mills free,
and that while corn was worth 18
cents a bushel the government would
stamp the sacks of meal so that it would
bring 50 cents a bushel and do this for
nothing? It is a very hard matter to
keep meal above the price of corn."

THE FARMER'S REAL GRIEVANCE

Not a Lack of Money But of Banking
Facilities in Country Districts.

Why has Canada no currency ques-
tion, no cry for cheap money, and no
campaign against gold? These are
questions which Mr. Thomas G. Shear-
man answers very effectively in the
London Times of September 11.

Briefly summarized, Mr. Shearman's
explanation of the discontent among
farmers, which has led to the ridicu-
lous demand for free silver, is that most
farmers in the west and south are de-
prived of the benefits of banking facili-
ties. They seldom see or use a check
and are unacquainted with the benefits
of banks and bank credits. For this
reason there is a great scarcity of cur-
rency in most rural districts. The
"country store" supplies in part and in
a crude and costly way the credits
which tide many farmers over from
one season to another. Because of the
great risk involved, the storekeeper,
by charging high prices for his goods
and by paying low prices for farm prod-
ucts, really gets from 25 to 40 per cent.
interest on the credits given to the
farmers. Of course, such interest eats
up all of the profits of a large class of
farmers.

The country storekeeper really does a
banking business in a clumsy and cost-
ly way. Local banks, such as exist in
Canada, would furnish the farmers
with credits at about one-fourth the
cost of store credits. With such banks
the farmers would sell their crops for
checks, deposit them in banks and take
up their discounted notes in this way.
The farmer knows nothing of this
method of conducting transactions, and
thinks that his needs can be supplied
only by making more money—cheaper
money, if necessary.

The farmers, therefore, make no
efforts to obtain better banking facili-
ties. Instead, they work and vote
against banks and bankers at every op-
portunity. They tax money and other
loanable capital at two or 2½ per cent.
while demanding that interest be re-
duced to two per cent. They thus drive
away the very money they are so eager
to get. In some sections of the south it
is 50 or 75 miles to the nearest bank.
They prohibit branch banks, such as ex-
ist in Canada and Scotland, to the great
advantage of remote country districts.

The farmers themselves are the great-
est enemies to what is most needed in
their communities—first-class banks of
deposit and discount. Mr. Shearman
makes this point clear. He says that
Canadian farmers "have suffered from
the fall of prices and from every other
alleged result of the single gold stand-
ard to the same extent as the farmers
south of them. Yet there is no bimetal-
lic league in Canada, and the cry for
cheaper money is not heard. Canada
has not only enough money to supply
all of her own wants, but also lends
such great amounts in the United States
that jealous American bankers some-
times try to shut Canadian money out."

Mr. Shearman sees what too few
seem to see—that the farmers have a
real monetary or currency grievance.
He has indicated what is probably the
only way of giving relief. He offers
something positive. That the farmers
are not willing to take the only remedy
for their ills and prefer the quick free
silver and cheap money remedies only
prolongs their sufferings and makes a
rational solution of the money question
more difficult and uncertain.

The Silverite Strong Man.

Just watch the great Mr.
Bryan, the Silver Samson
of the Platte, as he performs
his world-renowned feat of
raising the bullion value of
silver from 67 cents to \$1.29
per ounce with his big "free
silver" hammer. My, ain't
he strong!



An Object Lesson in Silver.

There is an American silver dollar.
There are two Mexican dollars. There
is more silver in each of them than in
the American dollar. I bought both of
them for that. What is the reason?
The sole reason is that our dollar is a
limited coinage, backed by gold. There
is another coin. That is a French five-
franc piece. I paid 95 cents for that.
It carries a little less silver than the
American silver dollar. France and
the United States are both gold stand-
ard countries. They keep in circula-
tion a thousand millions of silver, and
Mexico and China and Japan have not
got one dollar of gold in circulation.
The gold standard country can keep
silver in circulation. The silver stand-
ard country can keep no gold. That
is the example of every nation to-day.
Gold all leaves the free coinage
country. Gold and silver both circulate
in the gold standard countries.—
From a Speech by Senator Lodge.

The Declaration of Independence.

Was written by the man who said:
"Just principles will lead us to disre-
gard legal proportions altogether, to
inquire into the market price of gold in
the several countries with which we
shall principally be connected in com-
merce and to take an average from
them." But W. J. Bryan says it is dis-
graceful to talk about adjusting our
currency to the currencies of the world.

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